

Jun 6th, 2:30 PM - 2:50 PM

Session B5 - The effect of temperature and ammonia exposure on swimming performance of brook charr (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)

Christian Tudorache

Leiden University Institute Biology Leiden, c.tudorache@biology.leidenuniv.nl

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umass.edu/fishpassage_conference

Tudorache, Christian, "Session B5 - The effect of temperature and ammonia exposure on swimming performance of brook charr (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)" (2012). *International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage*. 27.
https://scholarworks.umass.edu/fishpassage_conference/2012/June6/27

This is brought to you for free and open access by the Fish Passage Community at UMass Amherst at ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. For more information, please contact scholarworks@library.umass.edu.

Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity

C. Tudorache, R.A. O'Keefe, T.J. Benfey
University of New Brunswick

- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

Migration



Very common

Genetic variation and fitness

Ontogeny

- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

Migration

Human activity: impacts on the environment



Dredging streams, building dams, weirs

Impassable for migrating fish

Disturbance of communities, local extinction of populations, species

- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

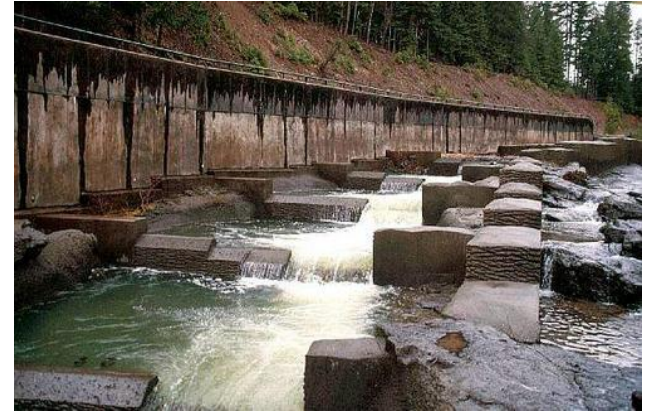
Migration

Solution:

Fish stairs

Culverts

Fish passages

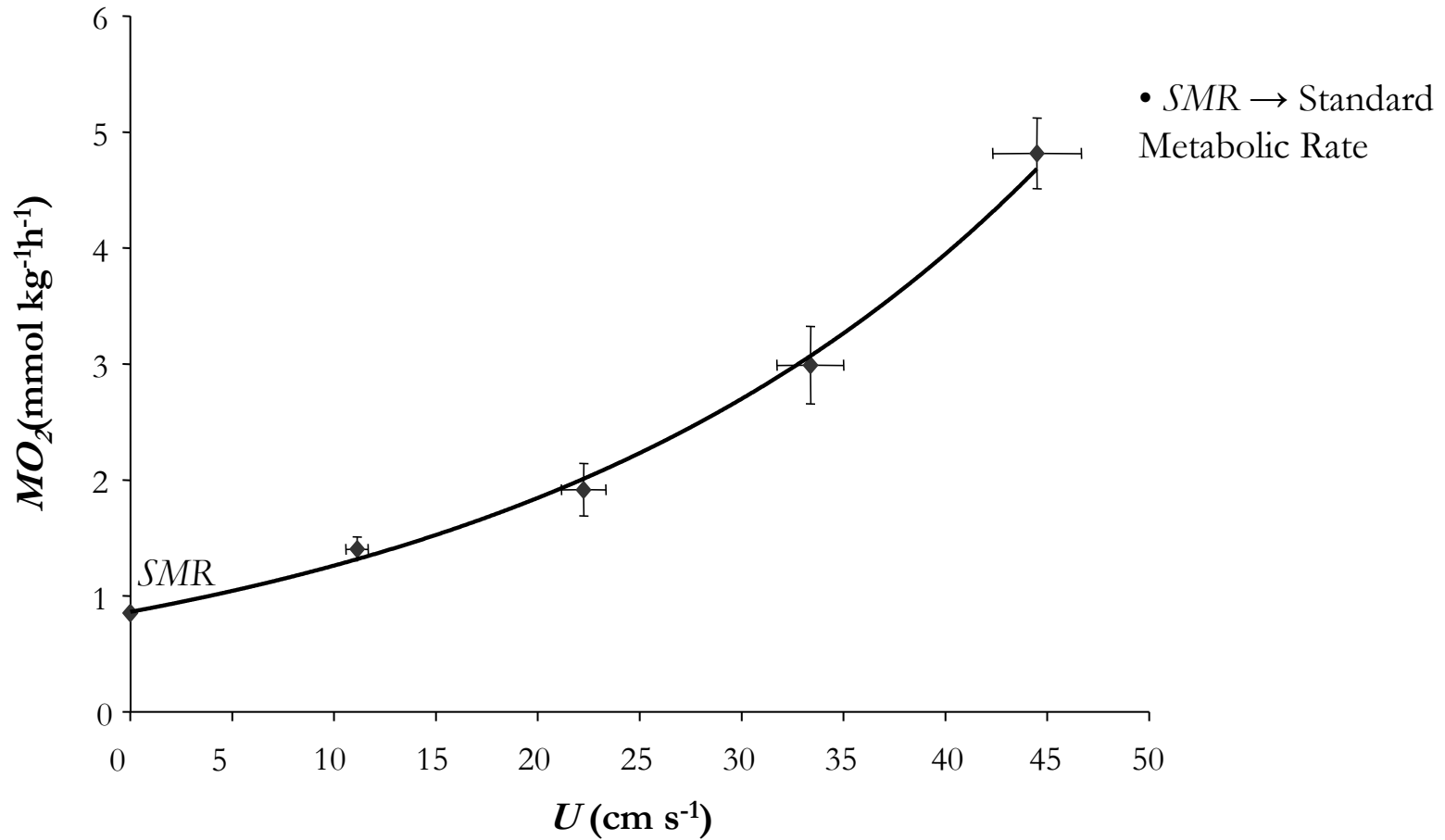


Design based on swimming physiology

- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

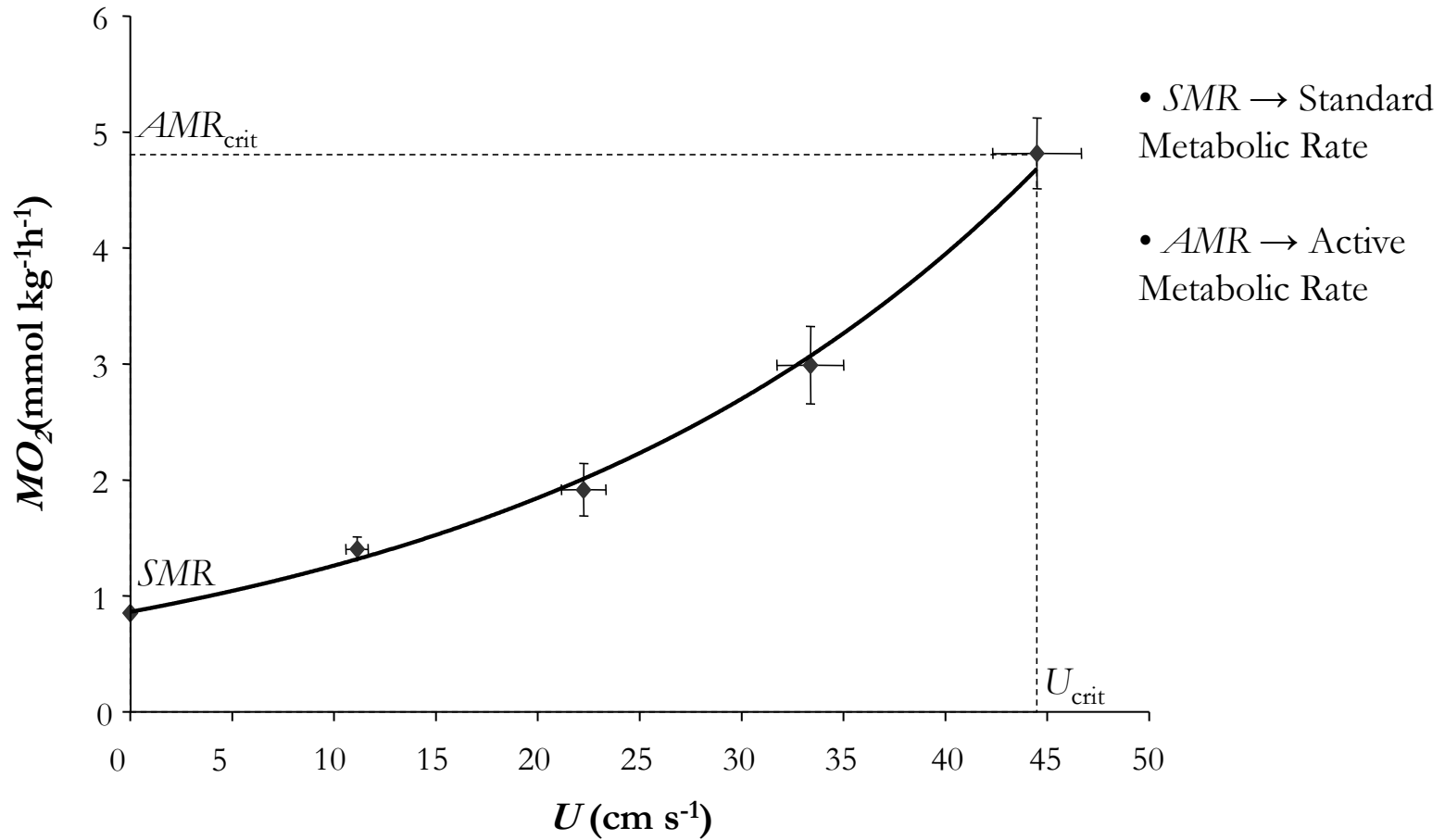
Physiology



- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

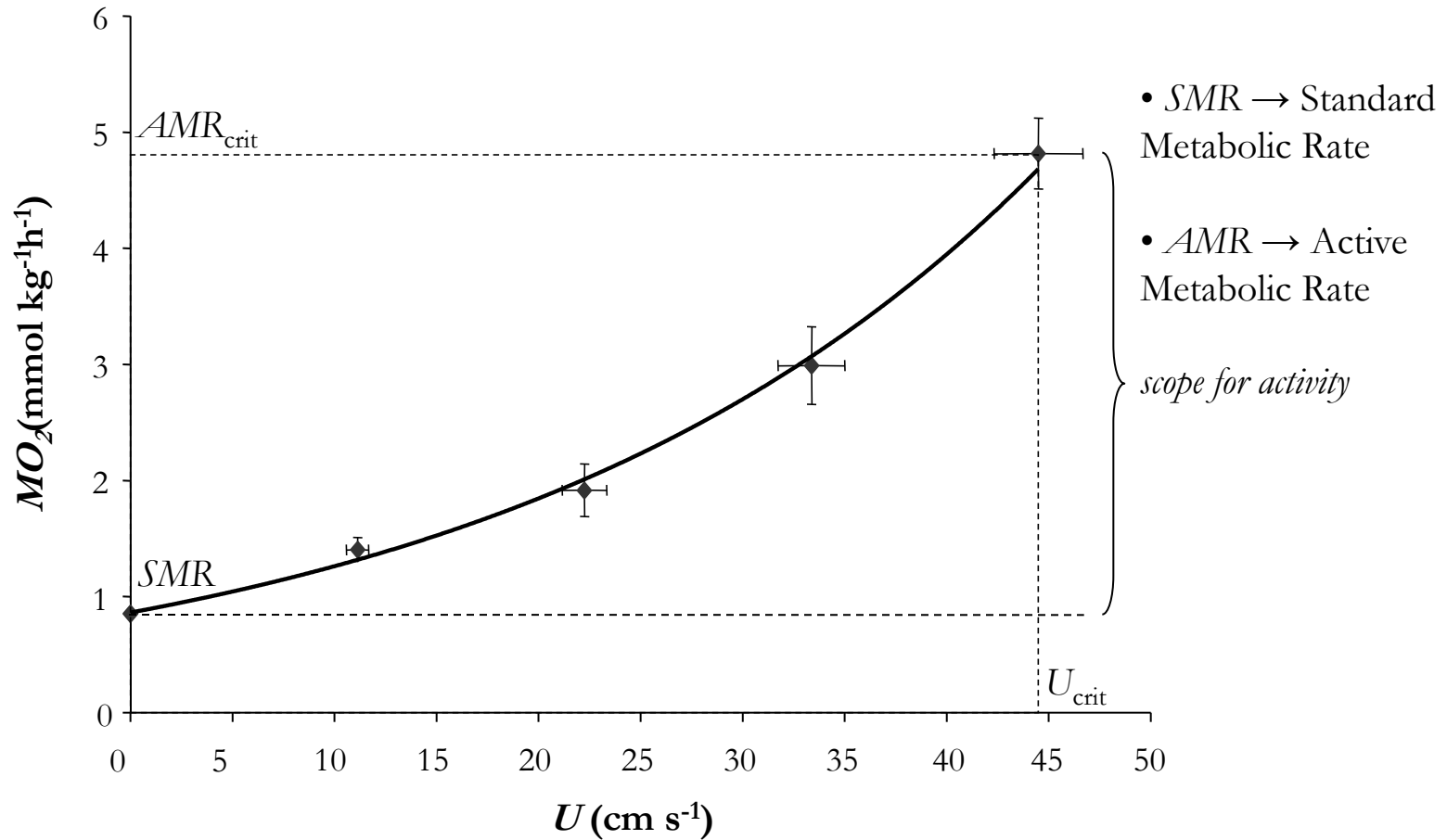
Physiology



- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

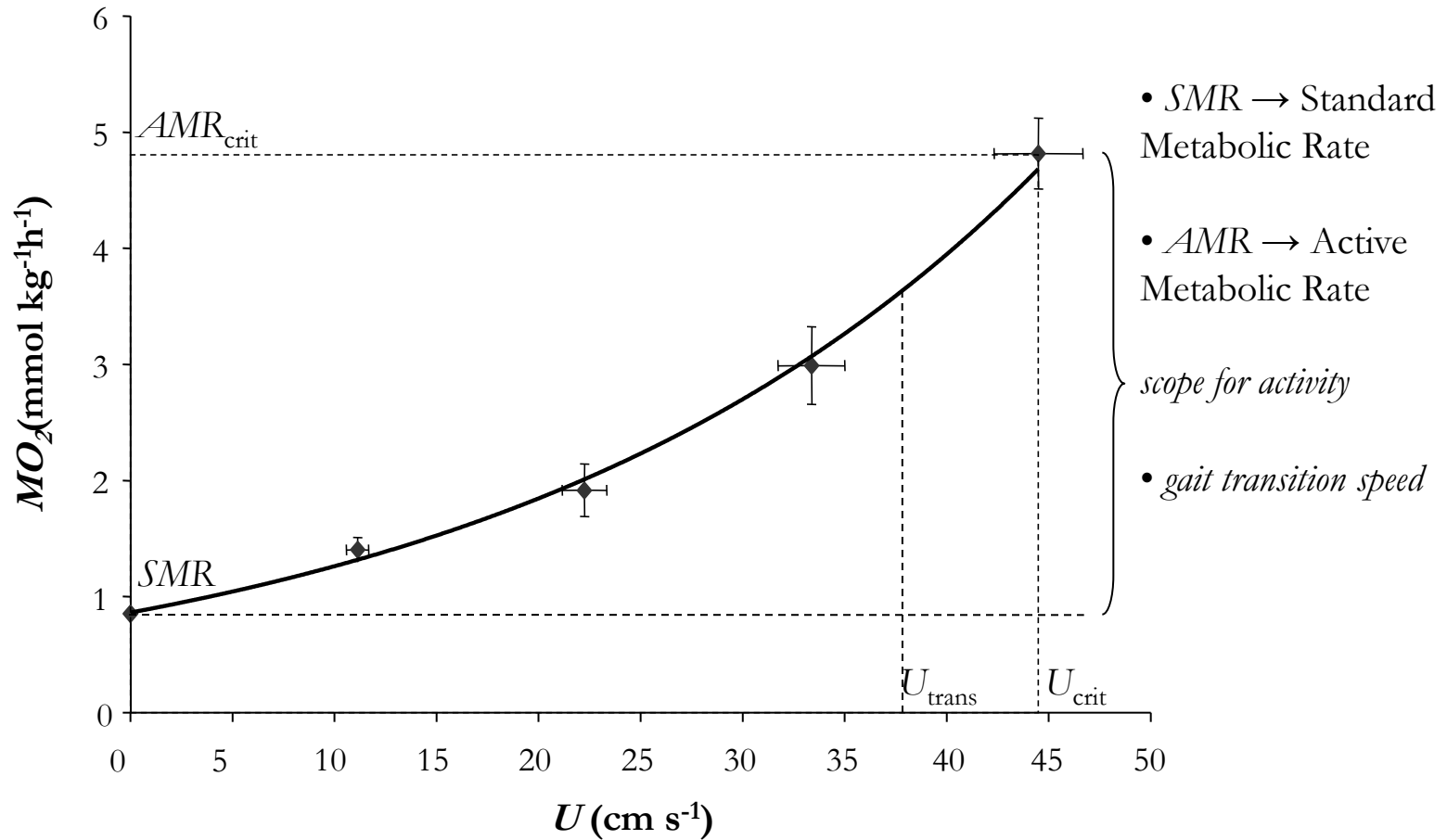
Physiology



- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

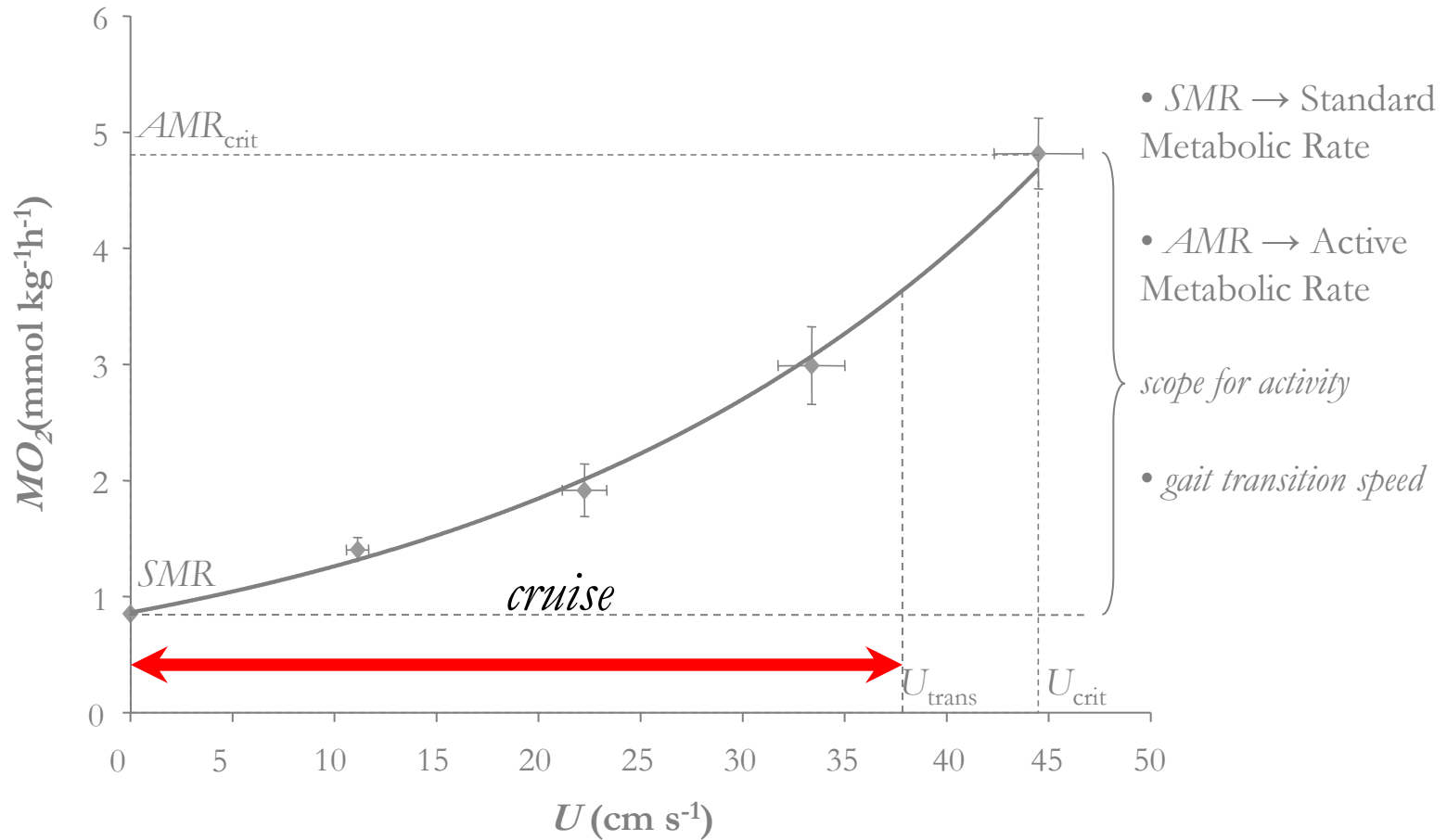
Physiology



- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Introduction

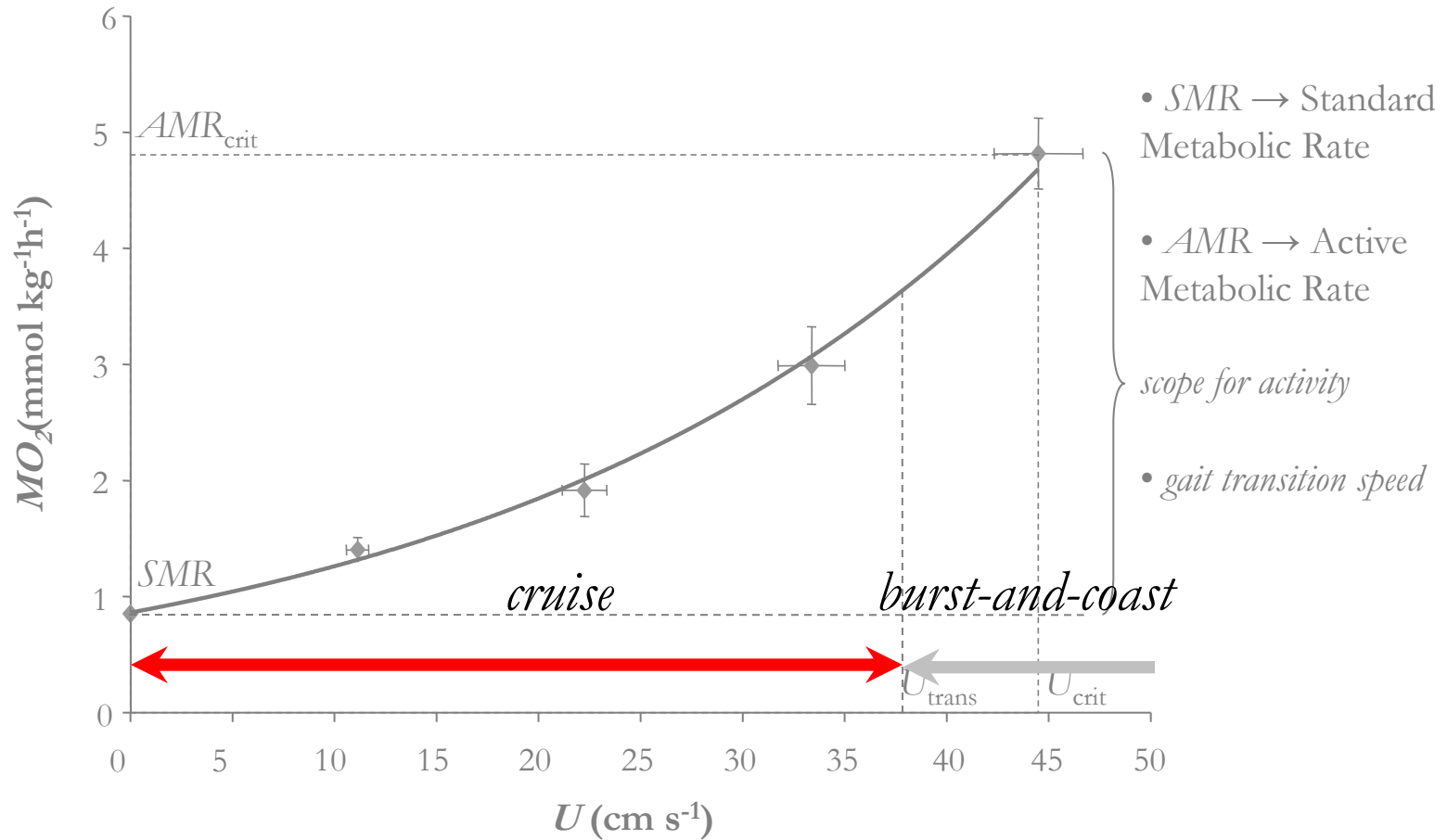
Physiology



- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

Physiology



- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

Critical swimming speed (U_{crit})

Importance for general physiology

Indicator for maximum sustainable oxygen uptake

Combines cruise and burst-and-coast swimming

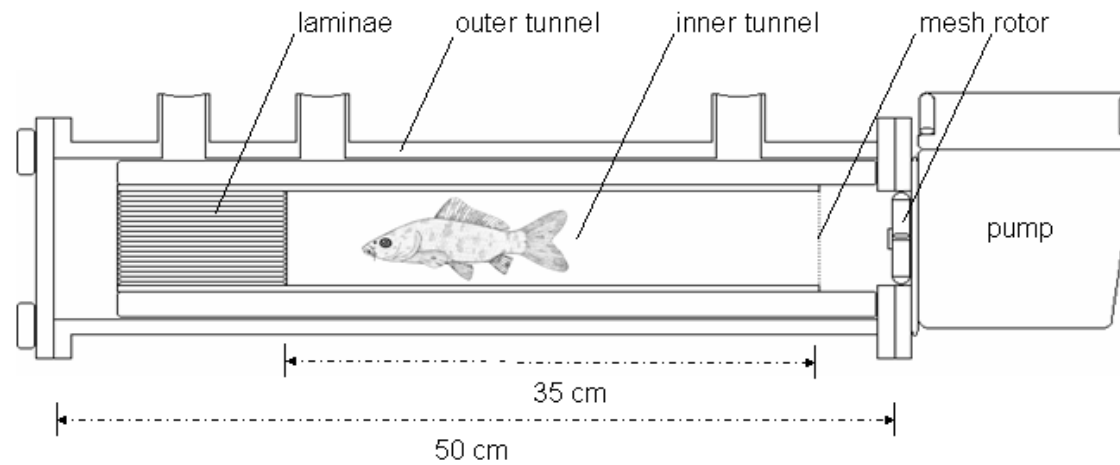
Maximum water velocity in flumes and culverts

Tested in swimming tunnel

- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Introduction

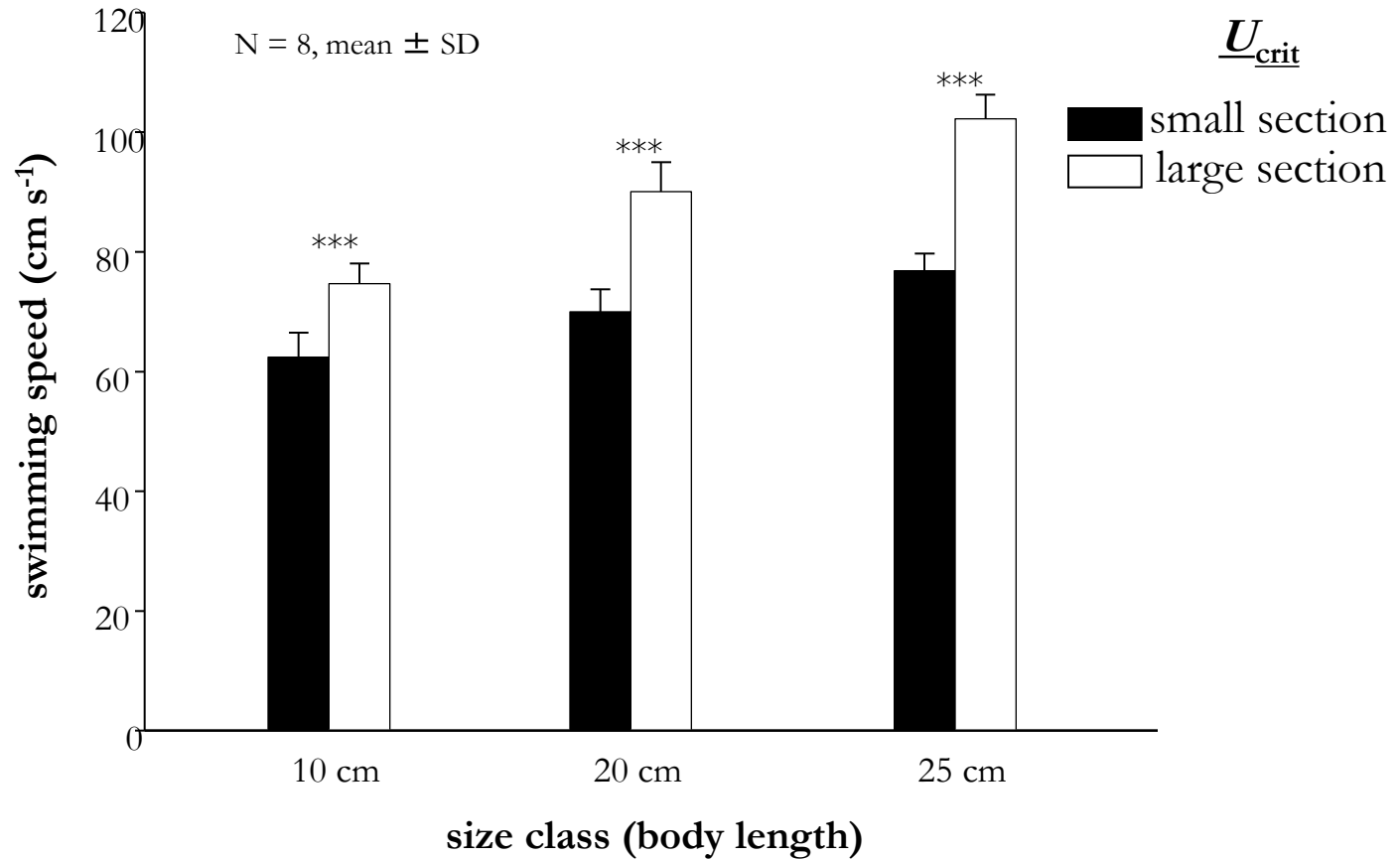
Swimming Tunnel



- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Introduction

Swimming Tunnel

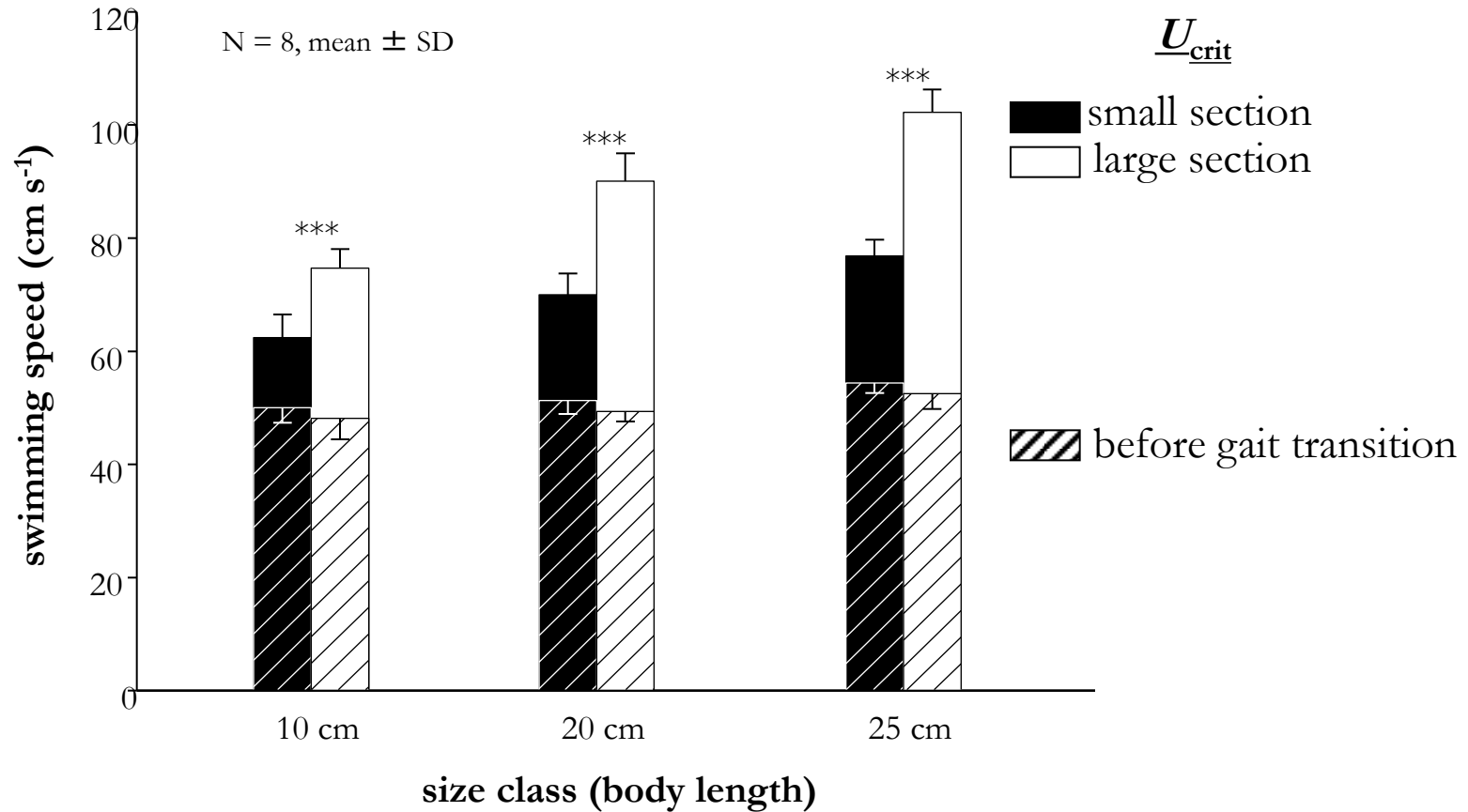


Tudorache *et al.*, 2007

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Introduction

Swimming Tunnel

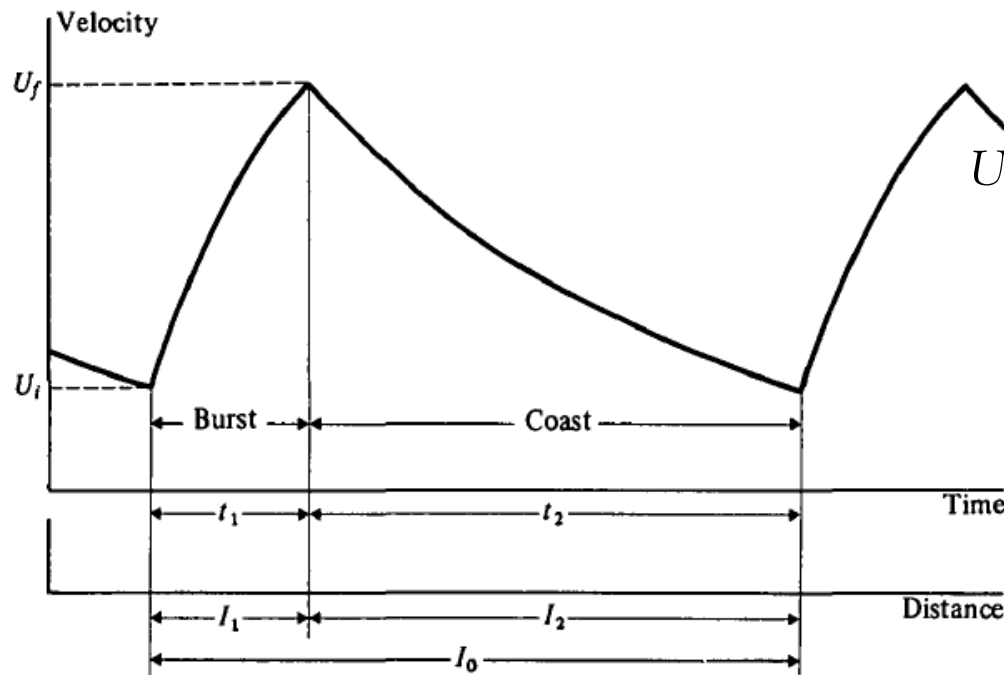


Tudorache *et al.*, 2007

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Introduction

Burst-and-Coast Swimming



Burst phase

$U_i \rightarrow$ initial velocity; burst phase starts off

$U_f \rightarrow$ final velocity; fish accelerates

Coast phase

Deceleration to U_i

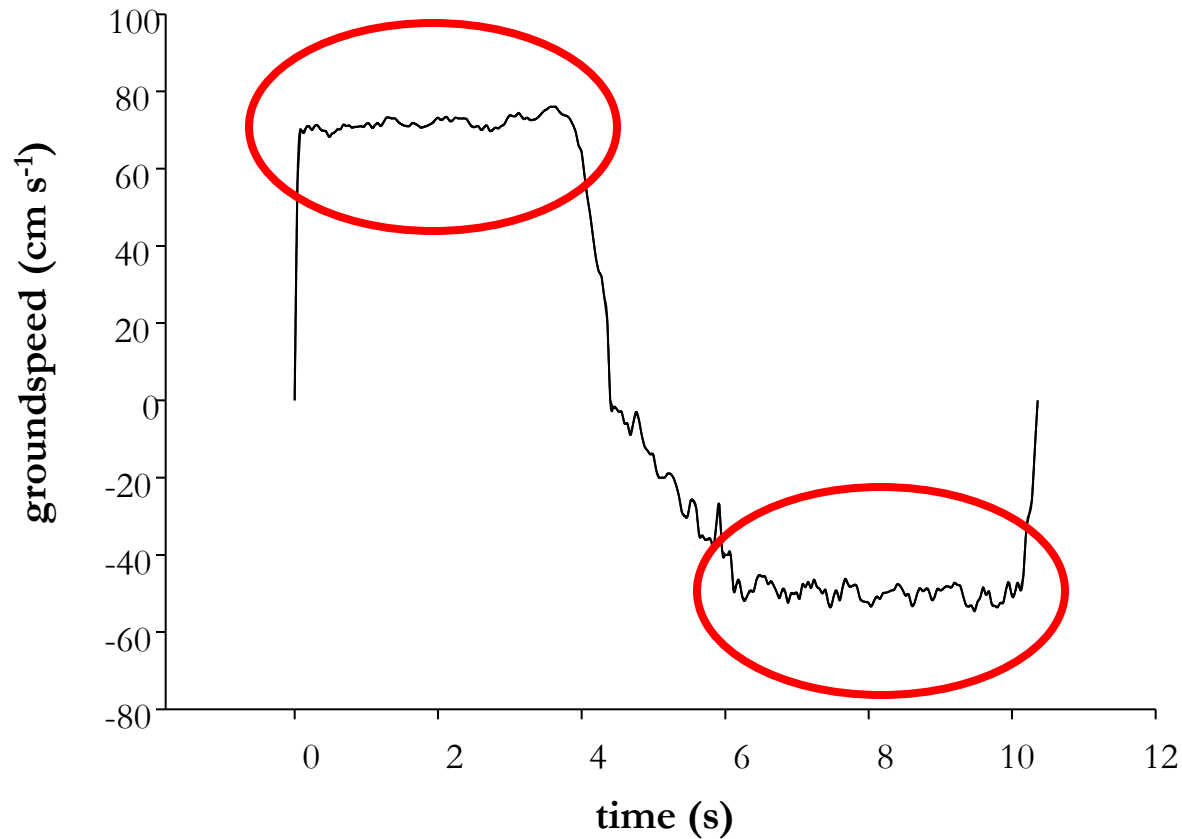
50% less energy than steady swimming (Weihs, 1974)

form: Videler & Weihs, 1981

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Introduction

Burst-and-Coast Swimming



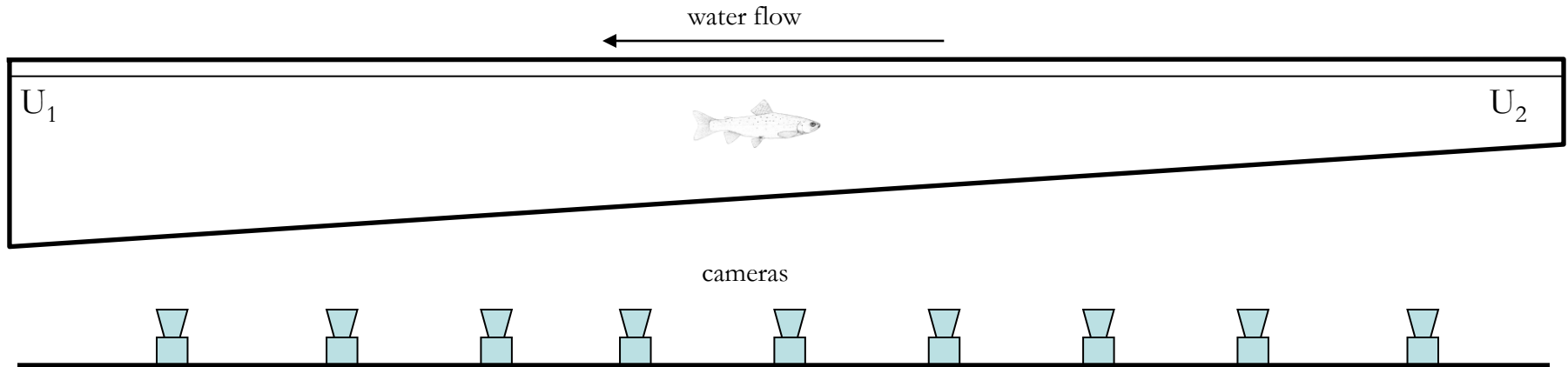
- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

U_{crit} *volitional aspect, behaviourally biased
set-up alters results*

Alternative: gait transition speed (U_{trans})

Methods

Tilted Flume (Peake & Farrell, 2003)



$$Q = A U$$

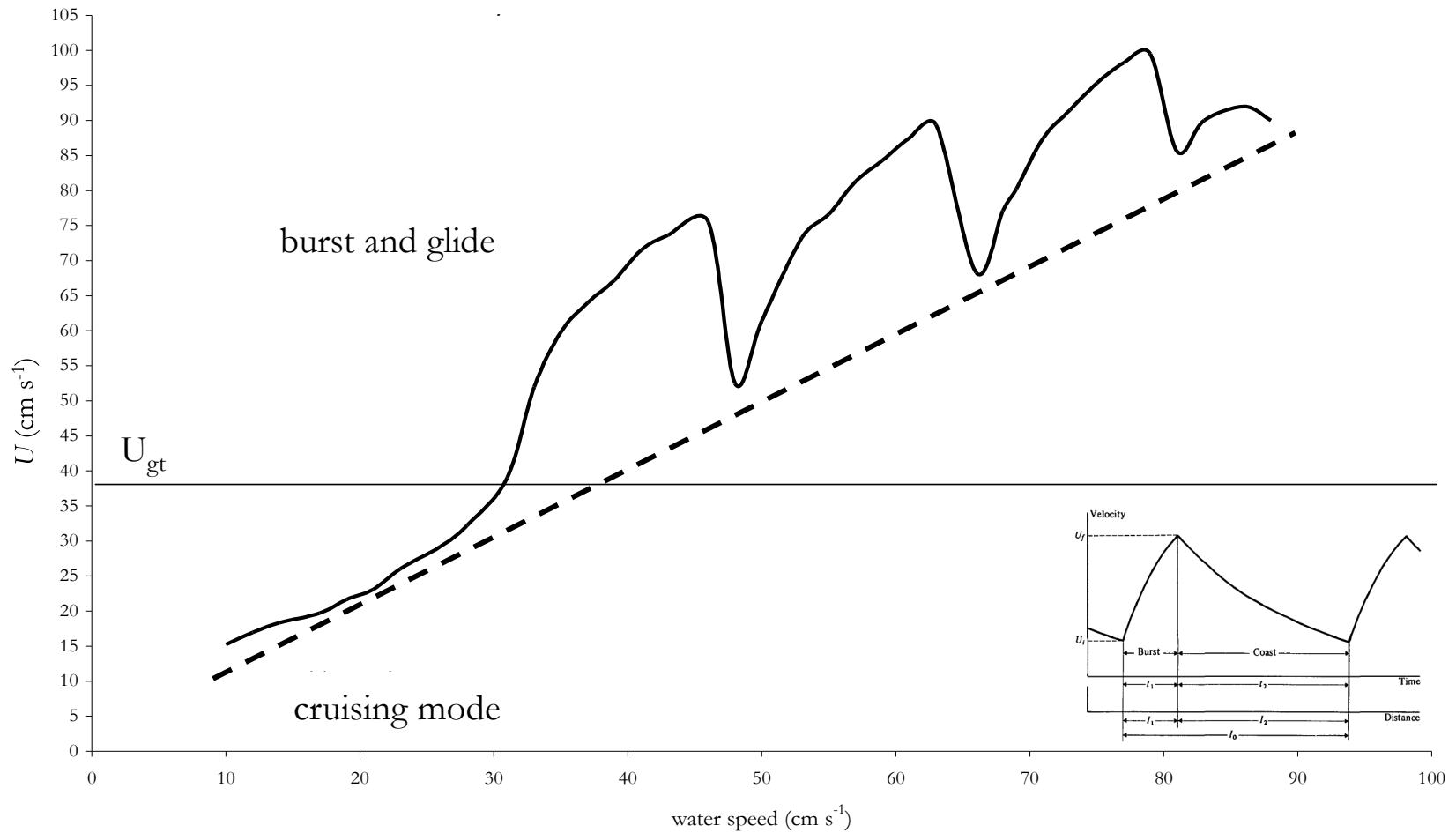
$$U = Q A^{-1}$$

$$U_1 < U_2, 5 - 120 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$$

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Methods

Swimming Pattern



- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Methods

swimming parameters:

gait transition speed (U_{trans} , cm s⁻¹),

maximum burst speed (U_{max} , cm s⁻¹),

tail-beat amplitude (a , cm),

tail-beat frequency (f , Hz),

maximum acceleration of bursts (A_{max} , cm s⁻²)

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Methods

temperature: 10, 15 (acclimation), 20°C

effect on aerobic swimming

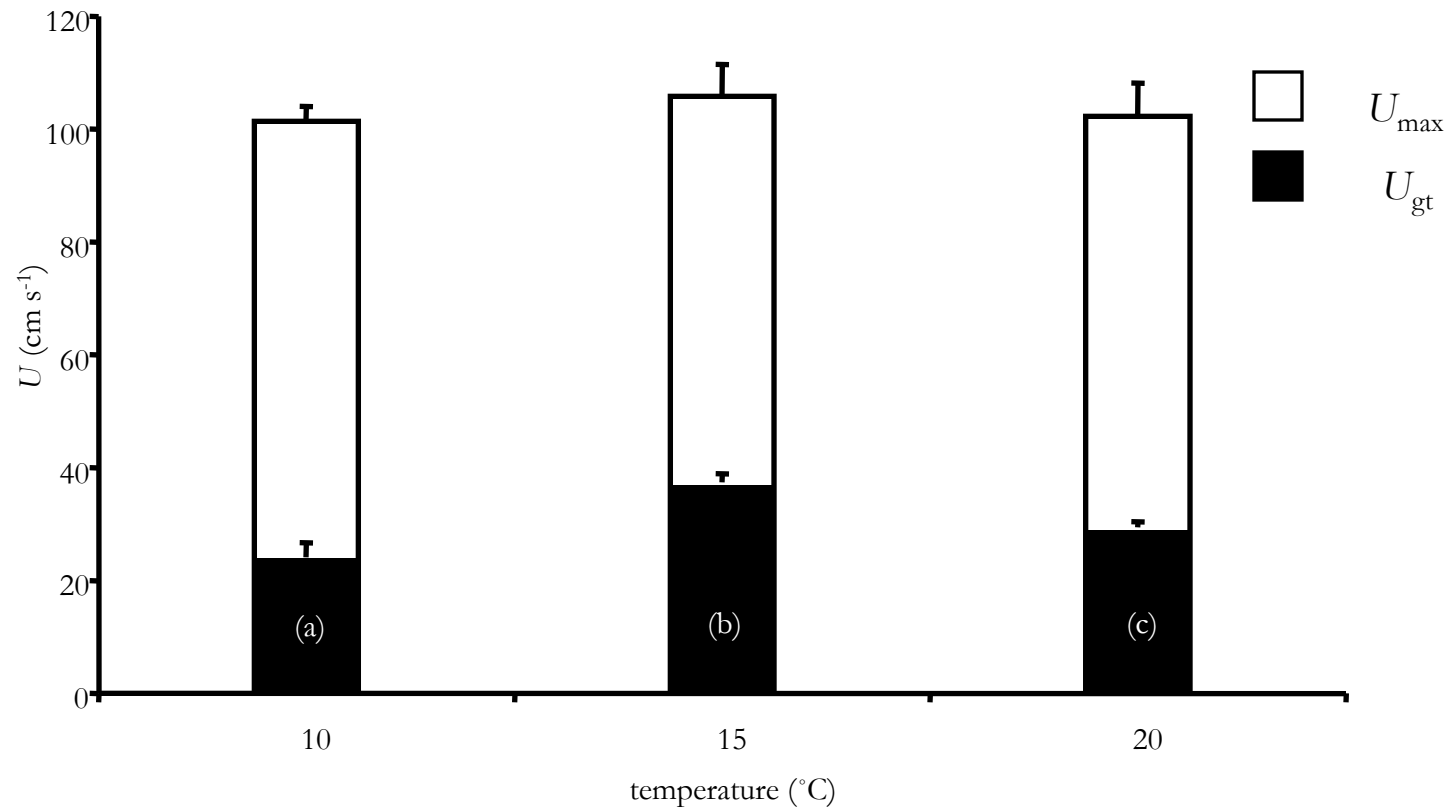
ammonia: 0, 14.38, 28.76, 43.14, 57.53 $\mu\text{mol l}^{-1}$

effect on anaerobic swimming

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Results

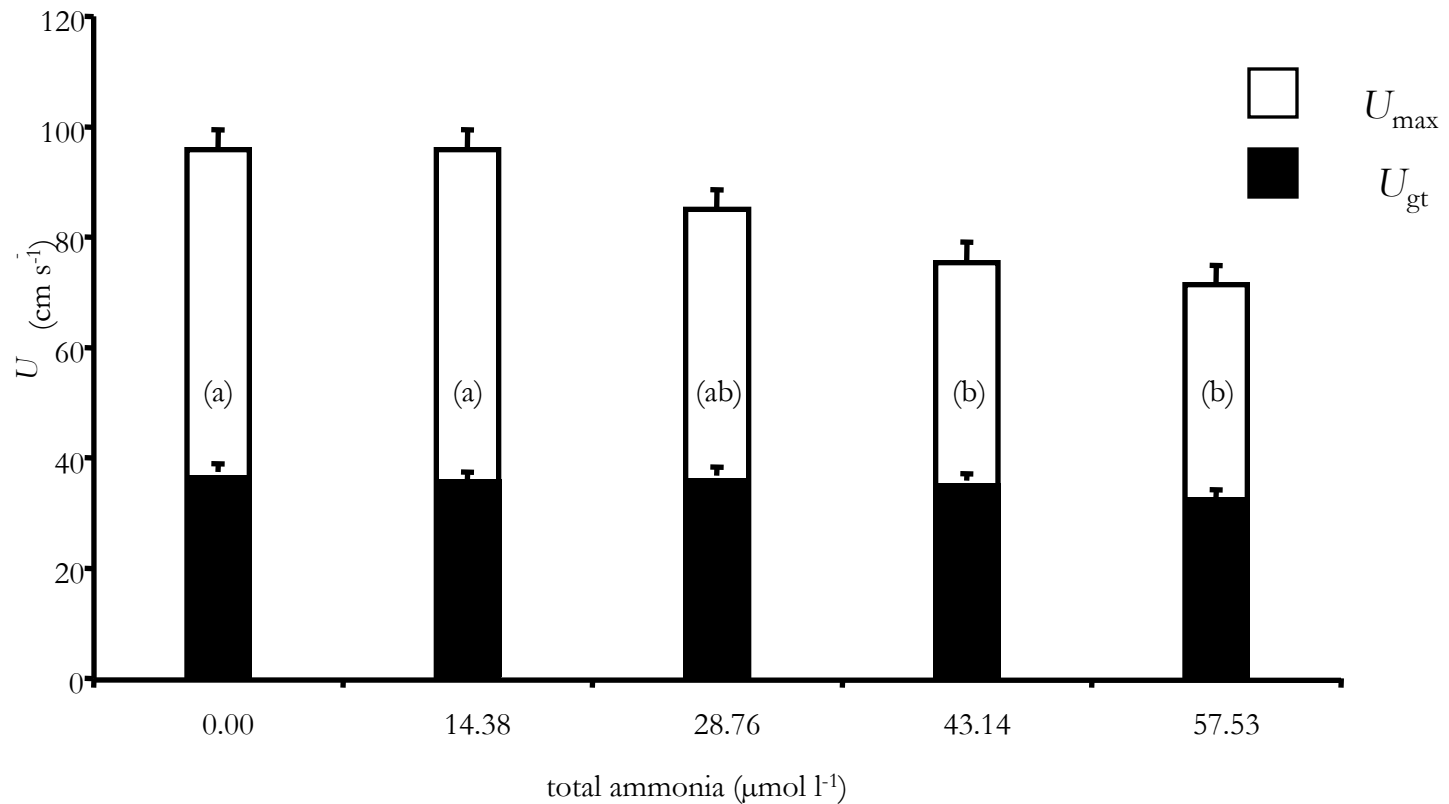
Velocity



- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Results

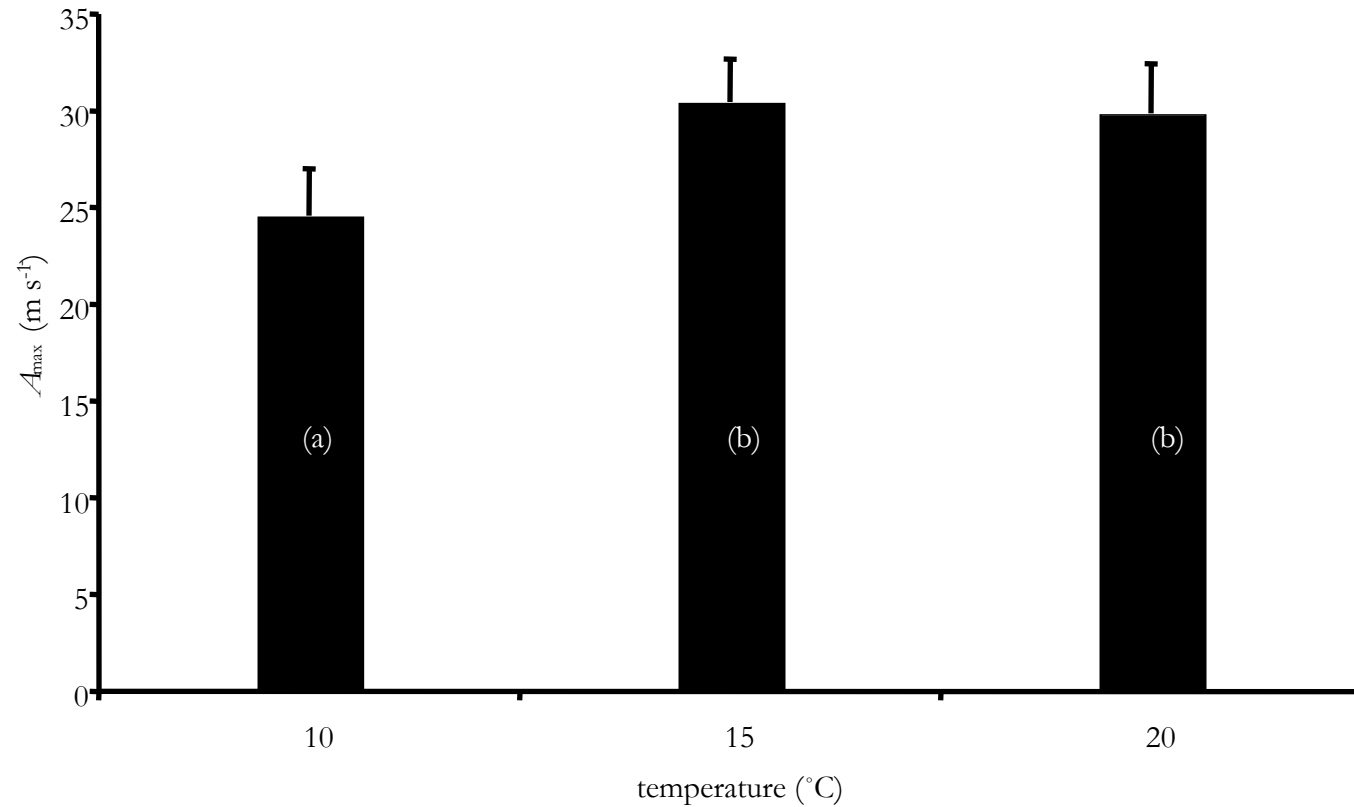
Velocity



- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Results

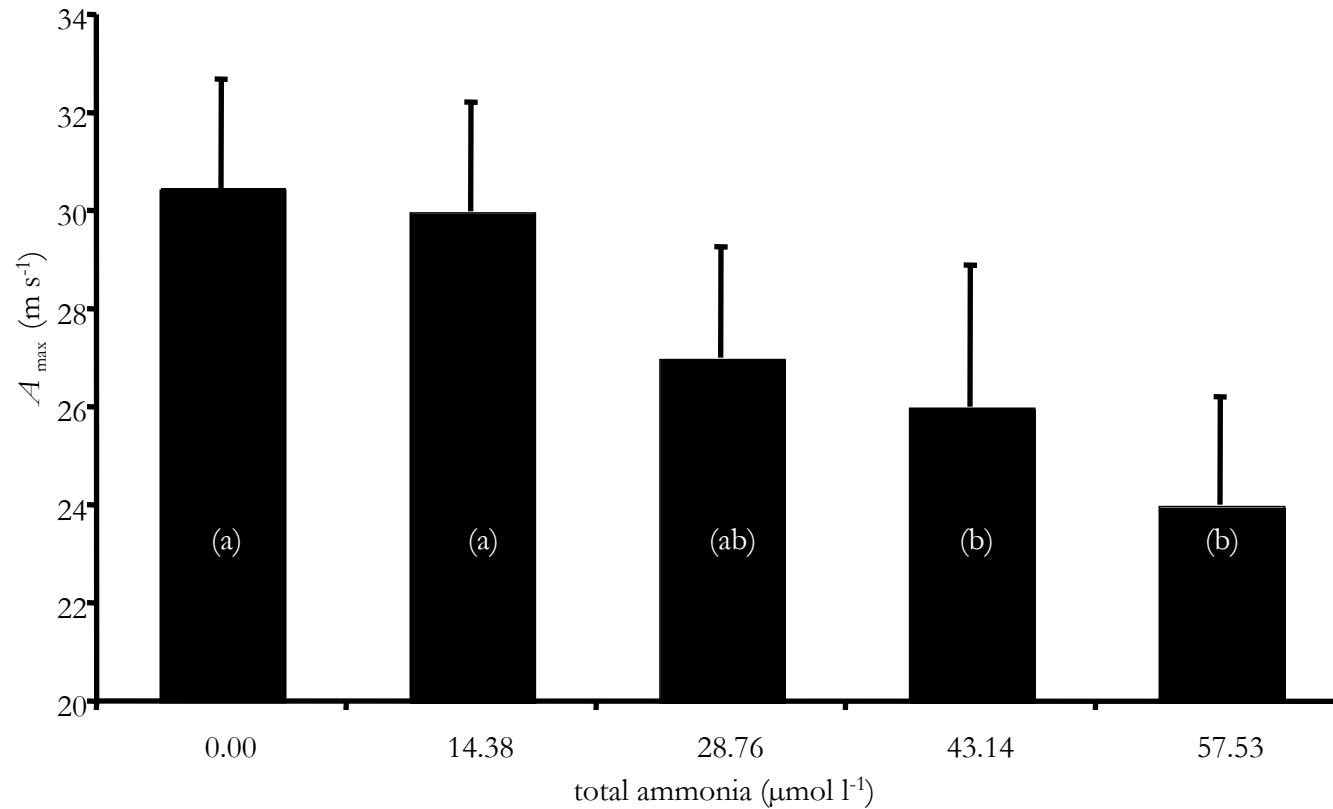
Acceleration of Bursts



- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Results

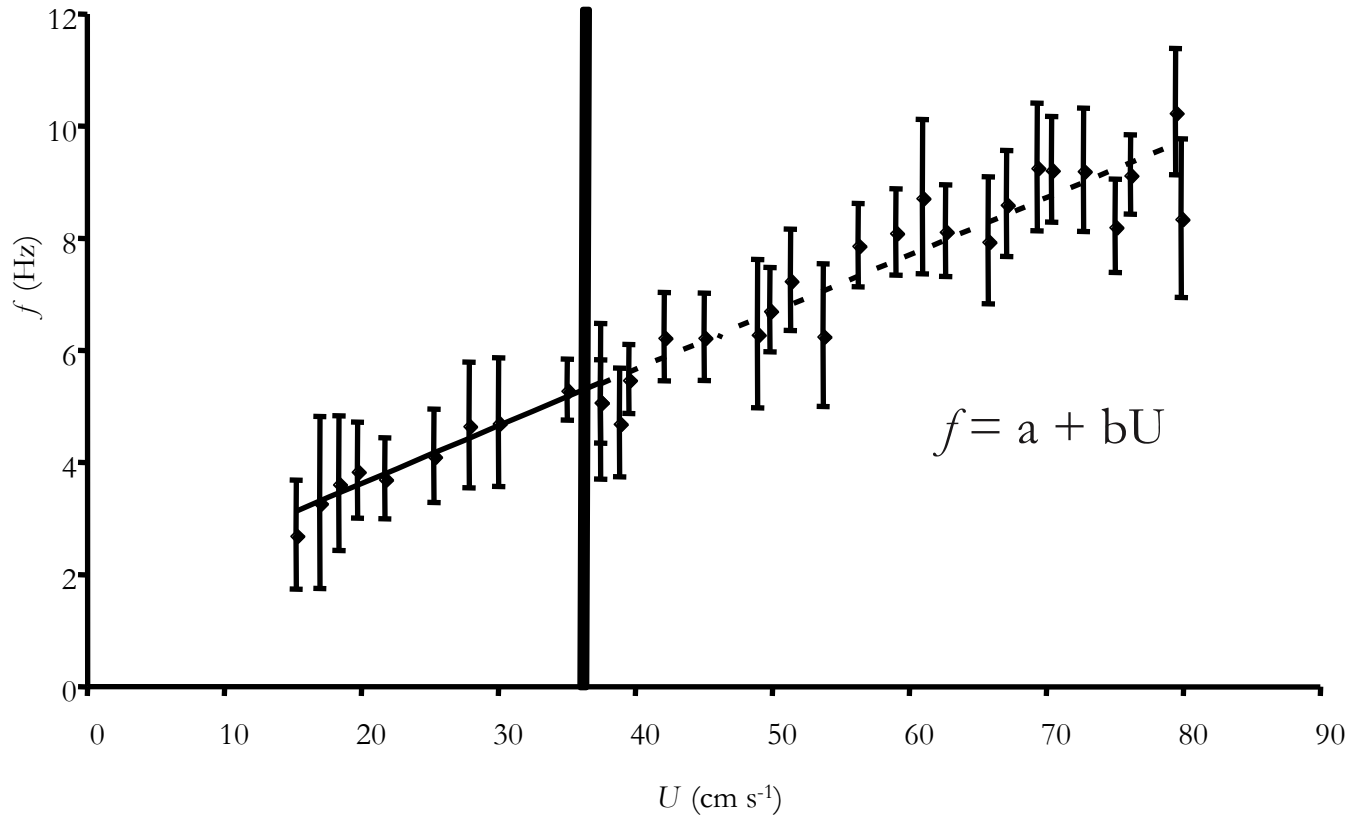
Acceleration of Bursts



- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Results

Tail Beat Frequency



- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

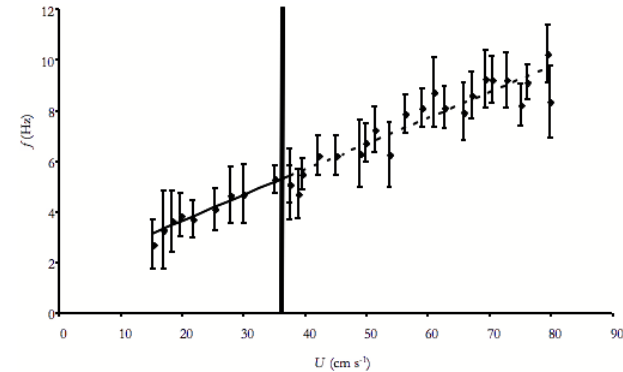
Results

Tail Beat Frequency

$$f = a + bU$$

NO effect of temperature

effect of ammonia concentration:



conc.(μ mol l ⁻¹)	0 (control)	14.38	28.77	43.15	57.53
a (before U_{gt})	1.57 ± 0.14	1.61 ± 0.15	1.58 ± 0.13	1.54 ± 0.17	1.53 ± 0.12
a (after U_{gt})	1.56 ± 0.11	1.57 ± 0.09	1.58 ± 0.12	$0.48 \pm 0.13^*$	$0.24 \pm 0.16^*$
b (before U_{gt})	0.104 ± 0.031	0.111 ± 0.025	0.112 ± 0.020	0.113 ± 0.012	0.118 ± 0.013
b (after U_{gt})	0.106 ± 0.024	0.106 ± 0.032	0.113 ± 0.024	$0.125 \pm 0.014^*$	$0.130 \pm 0.016^*$

- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

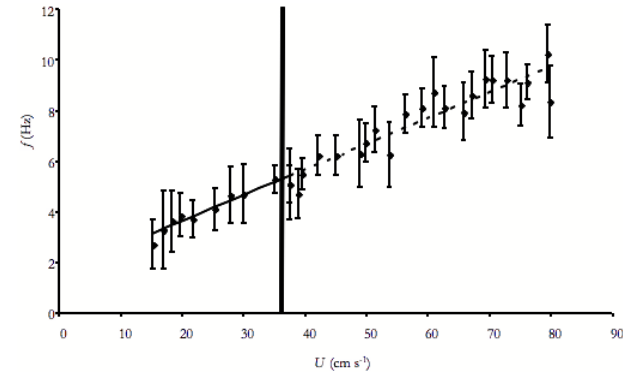
Results

Tail Beat Frequency

$$f = a + bU$$

NO effect of temperature

effect of ammonia concentration:

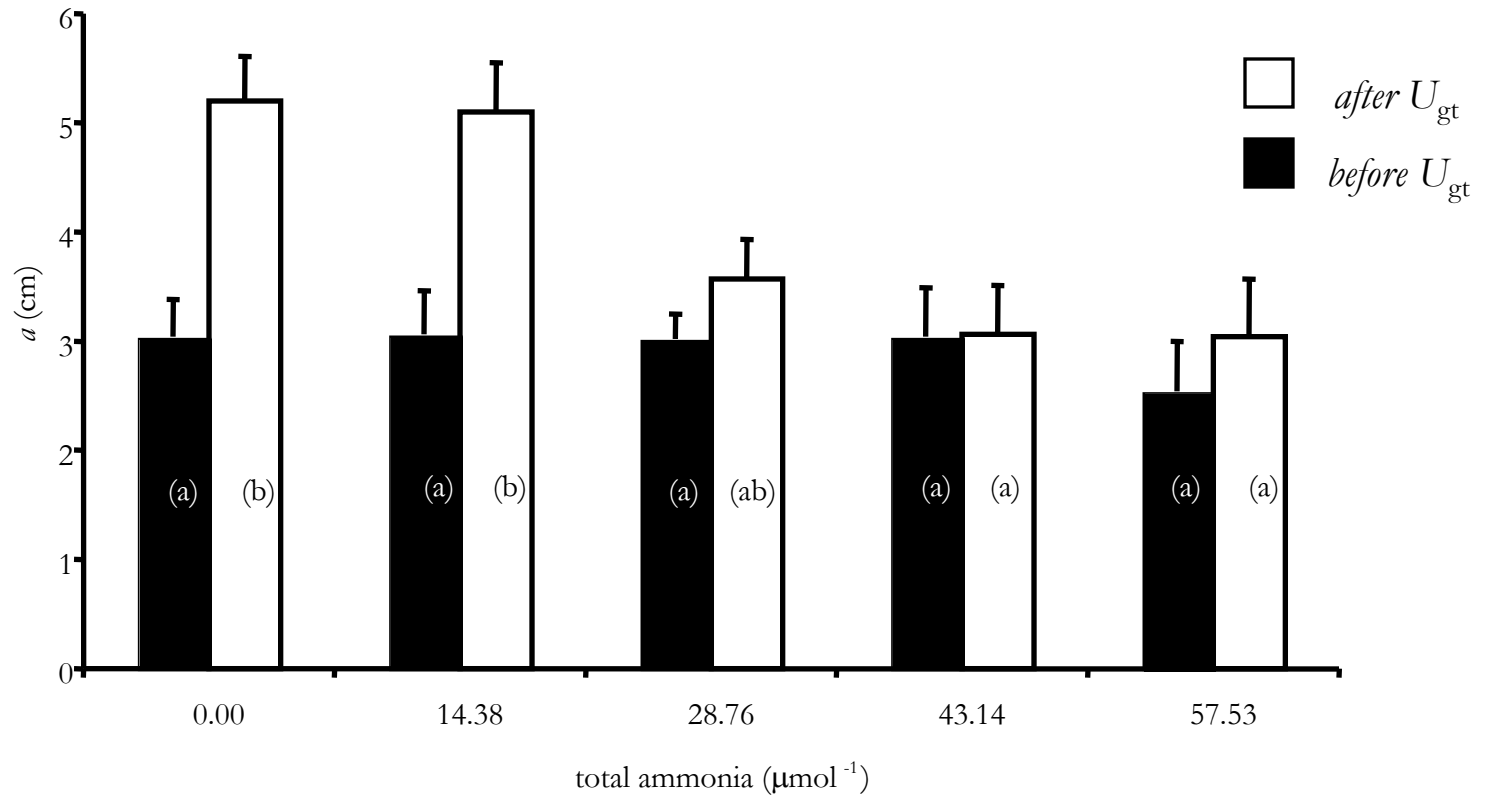


conc.($\mu\text{mol l}^{-1}$)	0 (control)	14.38	28.77	43.15	57.53
a (before U_{gt})	1.57 ± 0.14	1.61 ± 0.15	1.58 ± 0.13	1.54 ± 0.17	1.53 ± 0.12
a (after U_{gt})	1.56 ± 0.11	1.57 ± 0.09	1.58 ± 0.12	$0.48 \pm 0.13^*$	$0.24 \pm 0.16^*$
b (before U_{gt})	0.104 ± 0.031	0.111 ± 0.025	0.112 ± 0.020	0.113 ± 0.012	0.118 ± 0.013
b (after U_{gt})	0.106 ± 0.024	0.106 ± 0.032	0.113 ± 0.024	$0.125 \pm 0.014^*$	$0.130 \pm 0.016^*$

- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Results

Tail Beat Amplitude



- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Conclusions

temperature change

gait transition speed (U_{trans}) reduced
aerobic swimming parameter

$U_{\text{max}}, A_{\text{max}}, a, f$ not affected
anaerobic swimming parameter

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Conclusions

elevated ammonia levels

gait transition speed (U_{trans}) not affected

aerobic swimming parameter

$U_{\text{max}}, A_{\text{max}}, a$ reduced

anaerobic swimming parameter

f altered after U_{trans}

increased slope of burst-and-coast indicates increased cost of transport

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Conclusions

altered temperature affects swimming parameters associated with aerobic swimming

elevated ammonia levels affect parameters associated with anaerobic swimming

traditional U_{crit} tests combine aerobic and anaerobic swimming

different environmental factor affect different swimming parameters

- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -

Conclusions

tilted flume good tool for inducing natural swimming behaviour

allows elaborated analysis of swimming parameters

U_{trans} valuable alternative

management purposes

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -

Acknowledgements

Inge Findorf, Charles Sacoby, Paul Webb, Jon Peake

*Manitoba Hydro
Oranjewoud B.V.*

- Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity -



“So long and thanks for all the fish”

Douglas Adams (1978)

- *Effects of Temperature and Ammonia on Swimming Capacity* -